

# Open Doors

# 2A

Make Your Own Path!



**Guti**  
Prefeito

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2020

*É com imensa satisfação que a Secretaria de Educação apresenta o volume de número 2 da Coleção Open Doors, material composto por quatro livros didáticos de língua inglesa dos cursos oferecidos nos CEUs e no Cemear (Centro Municipal de Educação e Artes).*

*Além de oportunizar à população um curso de inglês com excelente qualidade, a coleção Open Doors atende à necessidade de democratização do ensino de línguas, que nos faz alcançar, cada vez mais, as regiões mais periféricas da cidade.*

*Esse compromisso assumido por todos nós é parte de um conjunto de ações que visa transformar o cotidiano e a vida das pessoas, abrindo-lhes novas oportunidades de emprego e um conhecimento de mundo mais amplo, integrado e globalizado.*

*O referido material, elaborado com excelência e dedicação pela equipe de professores de língua inglesa que atua na formação profissional de crianças, jovens e adultos do município de Guarulhos, parte dessa concepção de valorização e transformação da realidade dos alunos, o que garante, incisivamente, o sucesso do método de ensino.*

*Desejamos a todos um ótimo aprendizado!*

**Paulo Cesar Matheus da Silva**  
**Secretário de Educação**

# Apresentação

## **Caríssimos alunos**

É com muita alegria que chega até vocês o livro **Open Doors 2**, parte da coleção exclusiva de quatro livros didáticos distribuídos pela Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Guarulhos. Todo o material foi escrito e desenvolvido por uma equipe de professores, da rede municipal de ensino de Guarulhos, especialistas em Língua Inglesa para auxiliar no processo de ensino-aprendizagem desse idioma.

O nome **Open Doors** foi escolhido pelos professores e autores da coleção, pois a língua inglesa é a porta de entrada para a realização profissional e pessoal daqueles que sonham em ultrapassar fronteiras.

**Open Doors 2** é destinado às pessoas que estudaram inglês por um ano, dando continuidade aos conhecimentos e saberes básicos da língua inglesa, porém com um avanço progressivo e preparatório para o nível intermediário. Contém seis unidades divididas em diversas atividades que avançam progressivamente, apresentando novos tópicos, diálogos, vocabulário e atividades que estimulam as competências linguísticas comunicativas e o uso real da língua inglesa. Este livro contempla os módulos 3 e 4, divididos por semestre, totalizando um ano para a preparação para um nível intermediário de comunicação da língua inglesa.

Em meio a um conjunto de ações que são promovidas pela Secretaria de Educação, este livro também contribui diretamente para a melhoria da qualidade social da educação. Esperamos que vocês aproveitem ao máximo o que este material oferece e aprendam Inglês se divertindo conosco.

**Equipe Open Doors**

# Presentation

## **Dear students**

We are glad to bring to you **Open Doors 2**, which is part of an exclusive four coursebook collection offered by Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Guarulhos. It was written and developed by a team of well-experienced English teachers in order to support the teaching-learning process of the English language.

The name “**Open Doors**” was chosen by the teachers and authors of this collection, because English is the opening door to the professional and personal fulfillment for those who dream of thinking beyond borders.

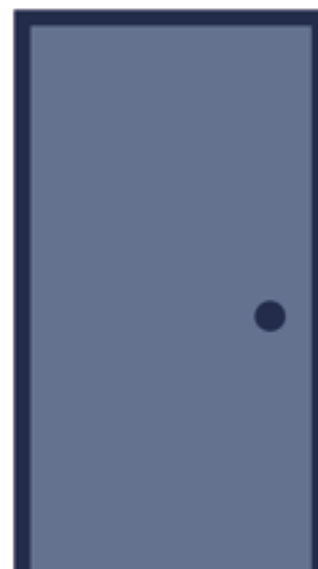
**Open Doors 2** is aimed at people who have studied English for a year, and it's a continuation of the basic knowledge in the language. It contains six units divided into several lessons that gradually introduce new topics, dialogues, vocabulary and exercises that stimulate communicative language skills and the real use of English. This book approaches the levels 3 and 4, divided into two semesters, in which consists the preparation for an intermediate level of the English language.

Along with a series of actions promoted by Secretaria de Educação, this book also contributes directly to the improvement of the quality of education. We hope you get the most out of it and have a great time learning English with us.

**Team Open Doors**



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Level 3

# Review

## 1 Read Bruno Mars's short biography and answer the questions:

**Full name:** Peter Gene Bayot Hernandez

**Artistic name:** Bruno Mars.

**Born:** October 8, 1985

**Place of birth:** Hawaii U.S.

**Star sign:** Libra

**Marital status:** single

**Occupation:** singer and dancer

**Hobbies:** He likes listening to music and playing tennis and volleyball.

**New projects:** Right now he is on tour around the world

1. What is Bruno Mars's star sign? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What's his full name? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where is he from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How old is he? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is he married? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What's he doing now? \_\_\_\_\_
7. When is his birthday? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What sports can he play? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What does he like doing? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is his profession? \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Circle the correct alternative:

### 1 . What do you do?

- a. I like listening to music
- b. I'm a doctor
- c. I can ride a bike

### 2. What's your favorite kind of movie?

- a. It's thriller
- b. It's rock.
- c. It's sea food.

### 3. How often does she play tennis?

- a. She can play tennis very well.
- b. She is playing tennis at the park
- c. She plays tennis once a week.

### 4. How many pencils do you have?

- a. I don't have some pencils.
- b. I don't have any pencils.
- c. I don't have no pencils.

**3 Make sentences using LIKE + ING:**

1. I / surf \_\_\_\_\_ I like surfing \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They / play soccer \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We / not / ride \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She / dance / ? \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He / play basketball \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You / run / ? \_\_\_\_\_.

**4 Look and answer:**

	SWIM	READ	SING	DRAW
BOB	✓		✓	
YASMIN		✓		
JOE			✓	✓
HARRY	✓	✓		

1. Does Bob like swimming? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Do Yasmin and Joe like swimming? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What does Yasmin like doing? \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What does Joe like doing? \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Does Harry like singing? \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Do Bob and Harry like drawing? \_\_\_\_\_.

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form (singular or plural).**

1. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ in the car. (man / men)
2. I have two \_\_\_\_\_. (baby / babies / babys)
3. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ on the street today. (person / peoples / people)
4. He is married and has four \_\_\_\_\_. (children / childs)
5. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop this evening. (woman / women / lady)



**6 Complete the sentences with some or any.**

1. She doesn't eat much for lunch, only \_\_\_\_\_ apples.
2. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ children.
3. I don't know what to order. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions?
4. She knows \_\_\_\_\_ interesting people on the Internet.
5. May I have \_\_\_\_\_ water, please?

**7 Read the text about Mrs. Taylor and create 5 questions about the text according to the underlined answers.**

Mrs. Taylor likes her job very much because she loves animals. Her daily routine is very different from her husband's. She gets up at 7.45 every day. She takes a shower, gets dressed and has breakfast with her family. Then she leaves home and goes to work by car. At nine o'clock she arrives at her clinic. She's a vet. During the morning she treats animals and in the afternoon she operates on some. At half past twelve she goes to a small restaurant and has lunch. After lunch she calls her husband. Before going back home, she goes to the gym. She arrives home at 6 o'clock. At 8.30, she has dinner with her husband and children. Then she watches TV and reads some books. She goes to bed at midnight.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: She always gets up at 7.45.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: She goes to work by car.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: She has lunch in a small restaurant.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: She calls her husband after lunch.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: She goes to the gym before going back home.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: She goes to bed at midnight.

**8 Complete the sentences with many / few (countable) or much / little (uncountable).**

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ people are coming to the party?
2. Paula doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money in her wallet.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ theaters in Guarulhos.
4. My brother is always working. He has \_\_\_\_\_ time to go out.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ people are happy with the government.

**9 Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses:**

This is Mrs. Green. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a primary school teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English, Maths and Geography. At the moment, she \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) Maths. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London and \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married to John, who is French. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) three children. They all \_\_\_\_\_ (love) animals, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any pets because they \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in an apartment. Mrs. Green \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French as well as English, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not teach) it.

Mrs. Green's niece Charlotte \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with the Greens for a few days. Charlotte \_\_\_\_\_ (live) and \_\_\_\_\_ (study) in Liverpool, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) her mid-term break in London at the moment. She \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to do some serious shopping and sightseeing.

Mrs. Green's son Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) shopping, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (love) hanging out with friends. They usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the local park where they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football or basketball. Today, however, Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) football or basketball; he \_\_\_\_\_ (skateboard).

Mr. Green \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for a multinational company. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) today, because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well. He called in sick.

**10 Now, listen and check your answers.**

# Unit 1

**Liz:** Hi Rick. Wow, it's so hot lately, isn't it?

**Rick:** Hey, Liz! Yes it is. But, you know, I prefer this warm weather to rainy days.

**Liz:** So...what will you do this weekend?

**Rick:** I'll go to the beach.

**Liz:** Nice, but what's the weather like this weekend?

**Rick:** I think it will be hot all day and will rain in the afternoon.

**Liz:** That's bad! Are you sure it will rain in the afternoon?

**Rick:** Yes, I am. It's the weather forecast for the weekend.

**Liz:** That's summer. It is hot during the day and rainy in the afternoon.

**Rick:** Yep, but I don't think it's a problem, we'll have fun anyway. It'll be great.

**Liz:** By the way, what's your favorite season?

**Rick:** It's definitely summer. People are happier in summer.

**Liz:** Nice! I prefer winter. I love cold weather. I think this winter will be very cold.

**Rick:** Would you like to come with us to the beach?

**Liz:** Yes! I'd love to.



**1** Look at the pictures below and match the adjectives:



- 1- Hot
- 2- Cold
- 3- Rainy
- 4- Snowy
- 5- Cloudy
- 6- Foggy
- 7- Sunny
- 8- Windy

**2** Match the weather expressions with their synonyms:

- 1. The weather is hot. ( ) It's pouring.
- 2. The weather is cold. ( ) It's freezing.
- 3. It's raining. ( ) It's overcast.
- 4. It's snowing a lot. ( ) It's pleasant.
- 5. The weather is clear and warm. ( ) It's stuffy.
- 6. It's hot and dry. ( ) It's chilling.
- 7. The weather is cloudy. ( ) It's a real scorcher.

**3** Match:

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. If I miss the bus,          | ( ) my boss gets angry.         |
| 2. When I'm sad,               | ( ) I get late to work.         |
| 3. When it's raining           | ( ) I watch a comedy movie.     |
| 4. If I am late for a meeting, | ( ) I carry an umbrella.        |
| 5. When he cleans the house    | ( ) If I don't have my glasses. |
| 6. I can't do my homework      | ( ) he gets tired.              |

**4** Change the sentences into interrogative and negative:

1. Dan will spend his summer vacation at the beach.

**I-** \_\_\_\_\_

**N-** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Janet will check the weather forecast before traveling.

**I-** \_\_\_\_\_

**N-** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Jack will go to the beach in the summer.

**I-** \_\_\_\_\_

**N-** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Pamela will spend her spring break in Europe.


**I-** \_\_\_\_\_

**N-** \_\_\_\_\_

5. It will be sunny tomorrow.

**I-** \_\_\_\_\_

**N-** \_\_\_\_\_

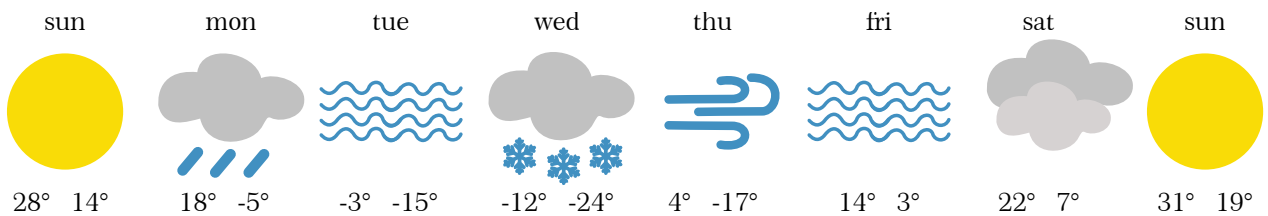


**Will** you visit Christ  
The Redeemer?  
Yes, I **will**.  
No, I **won't**.

5 Use the simple future in the sentences:

1. Bye! I /see / you / tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We / probably / meet / you / again/ soon. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I / not help /you / tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_
4. We / get / there / by bus. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Maybe / We / finish / work / at 6.00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Look at the forecast and answer the questions:



1. When will it be sunny? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Will it be rainy on Thursday? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What will the weather be like on Friday? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Will it be snowy on Wednesday? \_\_\_\_\_
5. When will it be cloudy? \_\_\_\_\_

7



Listen to the weather forecast in London and number the correct alternatives.

1. The weather in the North is...  rainy with thunderstorm  11°  
 windy, cold and snowy  10°
2. The weather in the East is...  dry, cloudy and sunny  13°  
 cloudy and sunny  15°
3. The weather in the West is...  dry, cloudy and windy  14°  
 rainy, windy and snowy  12°
4. The weather in the South is...  windy, cold and rainy  10°

**8** Answer the questions using the words in parentheses.

1. What time will you be at home (at 8:00 p.m.)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When will Mark arrive? (next month)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who will win the game? (Paul)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. When will you call me? (tomorrow morning)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How will you get there? (by car)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where will John meet her? (in the Mall)

\_\_\_\_\_

**9** Match the columns:

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. If I study hard tomorrow,    | ( ) we will go to the park.               |
| 2. They'll visit London         | ( ) take your umbrella with you.          |
| 3. If you eat too much sugar,   | ( ) if his soccer team loses.             |
| 4. I'll buy a new car           | ( ) find another one.                     |
| 5. If it rains,                 | ( ) I'll pass the final exams.            |
| 6. She'll get married           | ( ) if they get their passports and visa. |
| 7. If you don't like your job,  | ( ) you'll get sick.                      |
| 8. We'll go to the beach        | ( ) if I save some money.                 |
| 9. If it's a nice day tomorrow, | ( ) if she finds the right guy.           |
| 10. Peter won't be happy        | ( ) if it doesn't rain.                   |

**10** Put the verb into the correct first conditional form:

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my job earlier today, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
2. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday this summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in London if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job.
4. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) pleasant, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) a picnic.
5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to bed early, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired tomorrow.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / get) a better job if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / pass) that exam.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi if it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the party if she \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) us.



Read the following article about seasons and weather:

There are four basic climatic zones in the world: tropical, subtropical, temperate, and arctic. Tropical zone is the hottest and arctic is the coldest. The weather pattern in the different climatic zones can be divided into several seasons. However, while in the tropical zone there are 2 seasons - dry and wet - in the temperate zone there are four seasons, as we know them in Europe, and in America, for example.



Spring is the time of year when nature returns to life, vegetation grows fast, the weather is usually rainy and warm, but can get cold in the evening, and at night. Due to rainstorms, floods can also occur in many places and threaten people and their houses.

Summer is typical for the highest temperatures of all the four seasons. It is also usually dry. It is time when many fruits, vegetables, and other plants ripen. It is time for swimming, sunbathing, going to the beach, and going on holidays. In this season, children are usually out of school.

Fall (Autumn) is the season of windy, chilly days. In many mid-latitude countries, this is the season when the leaves fall from the trees making parks and forests beautiful spots full of various colors. And finally Winter is a cold, snowy season. It has the lowest temperatures of all the seasons. It has also the shortest days. It is the season of skiing, skating, and other winter sports.

The weather pattern does not only depend on the climatic zones and seasons. The location of the region for which you want to know the weather is also important. To predict the weather in the future is an interest of almost every holidaymaker.

Today we can get the weather forecast of any region in the world. Unfortunately, the forecast is more or less accurate only for several days in advance, therefore it cannot help you if you decide to book a holiday several months before. So, next time you go on holiday, good luck and have nice, sunny days!

<http://www.englishpractice.b-books.cz/Reading/reading3.php> <Adapted>

**1** Answer the questions according to the text:

1. How many climatic zones are there in the world?

---

2. How is the weather in spring?

---

3. What's the weather like in summer?

---

4. How's the weather in fall?

---

5. What's the weather like in winter?

---

**2** Answer the questions about yourself:

1. What's your favorite season? Why?

---

2. How is the weather in the North of your country?

---

3. What is the weather like in the South of your country?

---

4. What do you usually do in summer?

---

5. What do you like to do in winter?

---



# Unit 2

**Josh:** Hey, I heard you will visit Rio Janeiro on your vacation!

**Alice:** Yes, I will. Actually, I am going to travel to Rio next week.

**Josh:** Nice! Rio is a beautiful place, but it's very dangerous, isn't it?

**Alice:** No, it's not. I'm going to stay in Copacabana.

**Josh:** Oh I see. So, will you visit Christ The Redeemer?

**Alice:** Sure I will. It's one of the most beautiful places in Rio de Janeiro. It's also very interesting, there are many surfers there and I love surfing.

**Josh:** Which hotel are you going to stay in?

**Alice:** I would like to stay in Copacabana Palace, but it is really expensive. So I'm going to stay in a small hotel, much cheaper, but comfortable.

**Josh:** Right! Rio is pretty hot, what do you prefer, hot or cold weather?

**Alice:** I prefer hot weather, that's why I like traveling to Rio!

**Josh:** That's true. Have a good trip!



## FUTURE

I **will** go to Rio.  
(maybe)

I **'m** going to go to Rio.  
(certainly)



**1** Read the text and answer the questions below :

1. Where will Alice go on her vacation? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When is Alice going to visit Rio? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What will Alice visit in Rio? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What hotel is she staying in? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why does Alice like traveling to Rio? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the sentences with be + going to:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ next week. (travel)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ us next weekend. (visit)
3. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ to Bob's house tonight . (not go)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Toronto. (drive)
5. Marcy \_\_\_\_\_ out tonight. (eat)
6. Josh \_\_\_\_\_ for us after the show. (wait)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ up early tomorrow morning. (get)
8. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner? (make)
9. When \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to the rock concert? (go)

3 What are these people going to do?  
Ask your partner

1



2



3



4



### Immediate future

We use **be + going to** when we're referring to **planned future**.

I'm going to fix my car tomorrow. (I have enough money to do that).

Where are you going to go?

I am going to visit / go...

Grammar

A: What is he going to do on picture number one ?

B: He's going to watch TV.

4 What are you going to do...

1. tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_
2. next weekend? \_\_\_\_\_
3. next month? \_\_\_\_\_
4. next holiday? \_\_\_\_\_
5. next vacation? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Complete the sentences with the right form of the verb:  
(Will or be going to)

- a. Jane (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a baby in the summer.
- b. Bye for now. Perhaps I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ you later.
- c. I don't know my plans for the weekend. What (you/do) \_\_\_\_\_?
- d. Jim's tired, so he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early.
- e. Helen (move) \_\_\_\_\_ to London next year.

6 Correct the mistakes.

- a. Look! I eat pizza now. \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. What is you eat for dinner? \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Are you play soccer tomorrow night? \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. What is you doing on weekend? \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. The students study English today. \_\_\_\_\_.

7 Think about what you are doing next week.

Use **am + verb + ing** or **am not + ing**.

Example: *On Monday, I'm taking math class.*

- On Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
On Thursday \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
On Saturday \_\_\_\_\_  
On Sunday \_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar**

**Present Continuous  
'near future'**  
(**am, is, are + verb + ing**)

(+) We're playing soccer next Saturday.  
(-) We're not playing soccer next Saturday.  
(?) Are we playing soccer next Saturday?

- 8 Put your answer on the chart, and then ask to your classmates  
What are you doing on...?

	you	your friend
Sunday morning		
Monday at 7 a.m.		
Tuesday at 12 a.m.		
Wednesday at 10 p.m.		
Thursday afternoon		
Friday night		
Saturday at 11 a.m.		

- 9 Listen and check what the people are doing tomorrow night.



	Eating pizza	Dancing	Playing soccer	Watching a movie
Ashley				
Mike				
Steve				
Kathlyn				

- 10 Complete the conversation with the future tenses:

A: What a horrible weather today. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) rainy all day.  
 B: Yeah, but maybe the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out later this afternoon.  
 A: I hope you're right. Listen, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party this Saturday night. Would you like to come?  
 B: Nice! Who \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party?  
 A: Many friends. Peter and Mark perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here too if you come.  
 B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) them later.  
 A: Great!  
 B: What \_\_\_\_\_ (have) for dinner?  
 A: I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) some sandwiches and cocktails.  
 A: That sounds delicious!  
 B: Maybe I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a cake...  
 A: No, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time to do that. Let me help you.  
 B: Really? Thanks!  
 A: Don't mention it. \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a theme for the party?  
 A: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) money to decorate the house.  
 B: That's okay. I'm sure it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) funny.  
 A: But I \_\_\_\_\_ (hire) a clown. That's for sure!  
 B: A clown! You're kidding me.

- Ashley:** Hey Jessie! I'm almost ready. Wait for me, ok? We're going to go together on this trip, remember?
- Jessie:** Of course Ashley. I'm just so excited! We're going to travel! Finally! We have to decide somewhere to travel to. I want to go somewhere hot.
- Ashley:** You know I don't like the cold, so anywhere warm is good for me. Just nowhere with snow, ok?
- Jessie:** Don't worry. No snow. Maybe a tropical beach? Or a South American country? How about Brazil? Is there any tickets to Brazil for tonight? I love everything about Brazil.
- Ashley:** I will check at the airline app, let me see... No, I'm sorry. Nothing for Brazil. Just next week.
- Jessie:** But we want to travel tonight! We'll waste our vacation if we wait until next week!
- Ashley:** Don't worry. We decided for anywhere hot, right? How about Mexico? I hear Cancun is great! There's a flight in four hours.
- Jessie:** Yes! Cancun is fantastic! Book our flight and I will take these bags downstairs.
- Ashley:** I will buy the tickets and call our cab.



**1** Complete with: Something, Anything or Nothing

1. I think he should buy \_\_\_\_\_ for the party.
2. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ at all.
3. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ serious about him.
4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ else to say about it.
5. There is always \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. I don't understand.
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ else you want?

**2** Complete with : Somebody, Anybody or Nobody

1. Do you hear it? \_\_\_\_\_ is calling you.
2. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ out there?
3. It is so dark here! I can see \_\_\_\_\_ in front of us.
4. If \_\_\_\_\_ comes, he will give you a call.
5. Hello! Is \_\_\_\_\_ here?
6. It's empty. there is \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.
7. Are you waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. Don't be afraid there is \_\_\_\_\_ there.

I love **everything** about Brazil.

Let's **somewhere** hot.

I can't go **anywhere** cold.



**3** Complete the sentences using the words: some, something, somewhere or someone/somebody.

1. We are going to buy \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.
2. May I drink \_\_\_\_\_ water?
3. She's going to travel \_\_\_\_\_ hot.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is waiting for you outside.
5. I'll help you with \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She needs \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy a new cellphone.
7. It's hard to find \_\_\_\_\_ who speaks Chinese.
8. Do you hear it? \_\_\_\_\_ is ringing.

**4** Complete with: any, anything, anywhere or anyone/anybody.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can learn a musical instrument.
2. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ food left in the fridge.
3. Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?
4. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.
5. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in your class today.
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ else you want?
7. We aren't going \_\_\_\_\_ because it's raining.
8. Are you going to watch \_\_\_\_\_ movie this weekend?

**5** Fill the gaps with the indefinite pronouns: More than one choice is possible!

Any /anywhere /anybody /anything / some / somewhere / somebody / something

1. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ who likes snow, but I know \_\_\_\_\_ who loves the sun.
2. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ to do today because it's raining.
3. Listen! He's trying to tell you \_\_\_\_\_ about the weather.
4. I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ winter clothes this year.
5. We need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ bathing suit to go to the beach.
6. The weather forecast is always right for \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.
7. Can you think of \_\_\_\_\_ to ski?

**Mary:** Hey Greg, how are you feeling? Are you OK?

**Greg:** I'm feeling under the weather. Maybe it's because I decided to clean the whole house myself. My allergies are acting up.

**Mary:** I'm sorry man. You need to take better care of yourself. Your health at least. Your house is probably spotless.

**Greg:** Clean it is. But I'm sick. My health is not 100% but what about yours?

**Mary:** I'm feeling good. My health is top-notch. Everything is working as it should.

**Greg:** Good for you.

**Mary:** Ann offered to help you. She said she can clean your house herself. For a reasonable price, of course.

**Greg:** I'm into that. I'll talk to her about it.

**Mary:** Cool. Glad to help.



**1** Choose the right possessive pronoun:

**MY/ MINE – YOUR/YOURS – HIS/HIS – HER/HERS – OUR/OURS – THEIR/THEIRS**

- Claire takes \_\_\_\_\_ medicine in a fast in the morning.
- Jamie cut \_\_\_\_\_ finger while he's chopping wood, I cut \_\_\_\_\_ when I was chopping meat.
- Women usually suffer from migraines, so they have to take \_\_\_\_\_ medicines every now and then. Men never take \_\_\_\_\_.
- When \_\_\_\_\_ allergies are acting up, we should take \_\_\_\_\_ antiallergic as soon as possible.
- What do you do when \_\_\_\_\_ head is aching? When \_\_\_\_\_ is aching I turn off the lights of \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom, close \_\_\_\_\_ eyes and sleep a bit. My mother does the same with \_\_\_\_\_.

**2** Complete the sentences using the correct object pronouns:

**ME – YOU – HIM – HER – THEM - US**

- This is Jack. He's my brother. I don't think you have met \_\_\_\_\_.
- This is Angela. She's my sister. Have you met \_\_\_\_\_ before?
- Talk to Noah. Ask \_\_\_\_\_ to help you.
- You could go to a doctor. He might help \_\_\_\_\_.
- Can you help \_\_\_\_\_ please? I need a hand.
- I can see \_\_\_\_\_. He's hiding behind the curtains.
- She doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_. They're always making fun of \_\_\_\_\_.
- I saw \_\_\_\_\_ in town today. She bumped into \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the bank.
- We saw \_\_\_\_\_ in town yesterday, but they didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.
- Give it to \_\_\_\_\_. I'll make sure it'll be delivered in time.
- Don't take it from \_\_\_\_\_, he'll cry.
- Hold on, I'll talk to \_\_\_\_\_ in a minute.

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

Is it yours?

– No, It's not mine, it's my father's.

**OBJECT PRONOUNS**

I'll call him tomorrow



3 Replace the underlined words for the right pronoun:

1. The teacher always gives the students homework. (me / them / you)
2. I am reading the book to my little sister. (her / us / him)
3. The boys are riding their bikes. (they / them / her)
4. My father is writing a letter to John. (me / her / him)
5. Sally is going to visit Anne. (her / him / me)
6. Open the window, please. (it / them / us)
7. Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please? (you / them / us)

4 Choose the right pronoun: **Possessive Adjective / Subject Pronoun / Object Pronoun**

1. The blue car isn't my sister's car. The green one is \_\_\_\_\_ car. ( her / she / hers )
2. Excuse me, Is this \_\_\_\_\_? ( your/ yours/ you ) No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. ( my / mine )
3. That dog belongs to my neighbor. It's \_\_\_\_\_ dog.( our / their / his )
4. \_\_\_\_\_ home is located downtown, so it's close to my work. ( we / ours / our )
5. My brother doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ new job because it's very boring. ( his / its / he )
6. \_\_\_\_\_ friend is over there by the coffee shop. Can you see him? ( me / my / mine )
7. I don't think that sandwich is mine. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_. ( her / yours / ours ).
8. The cat was hungry and tired, so it ate all \_\_\_\_\_ food and fell asleep. ( it's / it / its )

5 Fill in these sentences with: **MYSELF, YOURSELF, HERSELF, HIMSELF, ITSELF, OURSELVES, YOURSELVES and THEMSELVES.**

1. Every time I'm chopping some meat I cut \_\_\_\_\_ with the knife.
2. When James shaves \_\_\_\_\_ he always hurts \_\_\_\_\_ with the razor.
3. Joey is very lazy. He always copies his friend's homework and never does it by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The children can decorate the Christmas tree by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Marisa is always looking at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
6. If you can't do this exercise by \_\_\_\_\_, ask the teacher for help.
7. The cat cleans \_\_\_\_\_ with its tongue.
8. Don't help us, Dad! Jess and I can wash the car all by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. You are five years old, honey. You can tie your shoes by \_\_\_\_\_ now.
10. Hi, Mon! Hi, Rach! Please, come in and make \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

6 Choose the correct pronouns.

1. My mom cut \_\_\_\_\_ (her / herself / she) with the knife when she was cooking dinner.
2. She talked to \_\_\_\_\_ (herself / he / him) on the phone, \_\_\_\_\_ (he / him / she) told \_\_\_\_\_ (she / herself / her) that at that moment he was shaving \_\_\_\_\_ (him / himself / her).
3. We do \_\_\_\_\_ (ours / us / our) homework carefully, they never do \_\_\_\_\_ (their / theirs / themselves).
4. My grandpa talks about \_\_\_\_\_ (himself / him / he) all the time, he tells \_\_\_\_\_ (we / us / ours) many stories about \_\_\_\_\_ (he / his / mine) life.
5. The baby hurt \_\_\_\_\_ (himself / herself / itself) with \_\_\_\_\_ (her / its / his) toy.



# At a gym

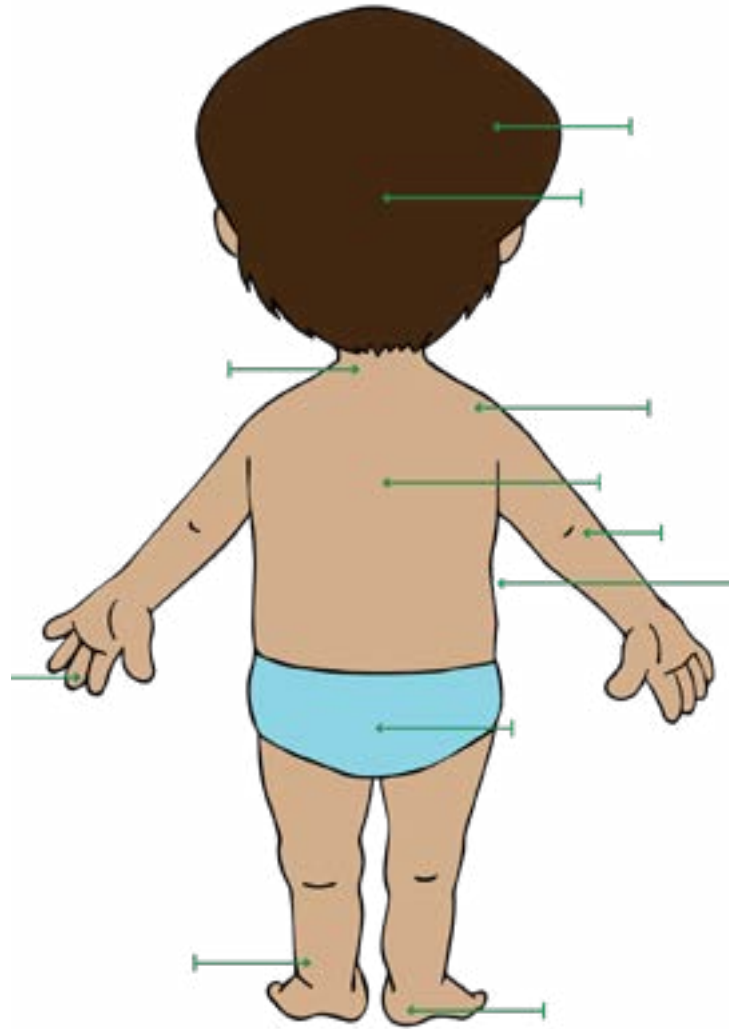
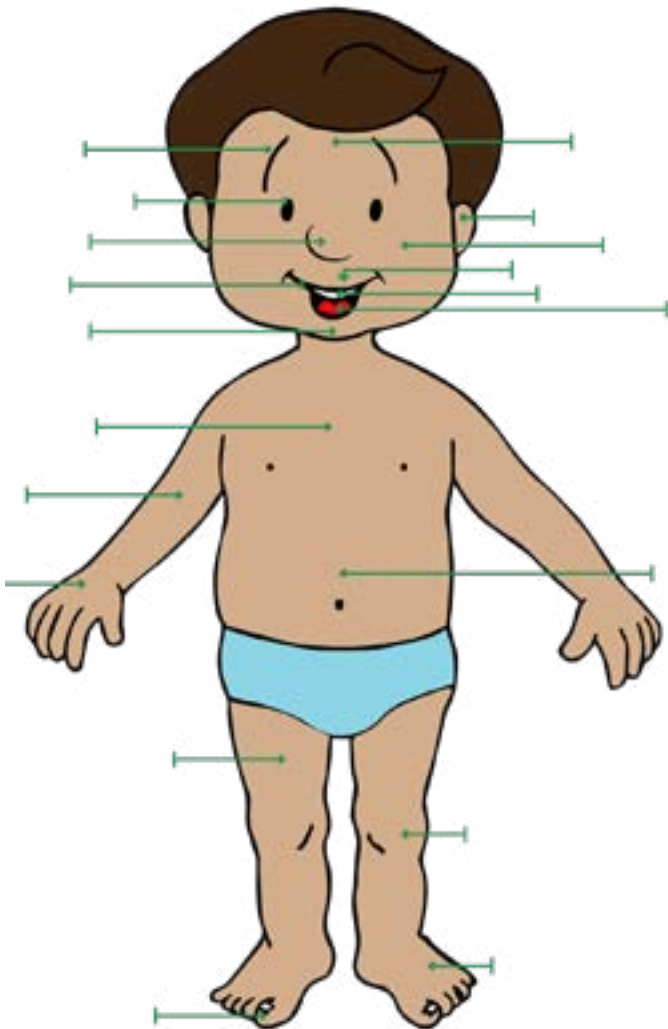
# Unit 3

**Chris:** All right guys. Let's start our class! Everybody dancing to the music. Take your foot off the ground. Don't stop! Right foot! Left foot! Everybody! Ok, now jump! Both feet off the ground! Raise your hands! Left hand! Right hand! Move your head to the music! Shake your hips. Don't be afraid. Now your legs! Move your legs, don't stop. Ok, let's have a break now. Lie down on the floor with your belly up. Breathe!



**1** Unscramble the words and write in the correct place:

eeobrwy	eekn	eolbw	eehl	ooft	eankl
eechk	oeeafhrhd	aihr	oens	aer	eahd
ilp	eey	oueshldr	ichn	ootth	abck
echst	oumth	aistw	eybll	ouetng	ahnd
elg	enck	iefngr	ote	ram	oobttm



2 Complete the sentences with words from the box:

1. My \_\_\_\_\_ aches when I don't sleep well.
2. That guy has a big \_\_\_\_\_. He looks like Pinocchio.
3. Cross your \_\_\_\_\_. Everything is going to be right.
4. Brush your teeth to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ decay.
5. Kitty's shoes are small because her \_\_\_\_\_ are tiny.
6. Open your \_\_\_\_\_ and look up at the sky.
7. Open your \_\_\_\_\_. Let me see your throat.
8. Relax your \_\_\_\_\_. You're so stressful.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is between the head and the chest.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is below the chest.

fingers	feet
nose	tooth
mouth	neck
belly	shoulders
eyes	head



### Do you like exercising?

Lisa usually goes to the gym on Thursdays. She's part of a fitness group that's always together to exercise and spend some time. She specially likes aerobics. It's a great workout and the instructor is just so full of energy.

During the class, she often stretches her arms and legs a lot, putting her hands together over her head.

It's a different story for Eric. He's overweight so exercising is a little harder for him but he never gives up because he really needs to lose some weight.

Bridget has trouble too. She can't bring her legs to her chest. She's not so flexible anymore because of her health problems. By the end of the class, everyone is running out of breath, tired, hungry but also satisfied.



1 Read the text and answer the questions below:

1. When does Lisa go to the gym? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is Lisa's favorite class? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does Eric like exercising? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What can't Bridget do? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How is everybody when the class is over? \_\_\_\_\_

## On the phone...

- Alice:** Cough, cough, cough...! Hello, who's speaking?  
**Rick:** Alice, it's me Rick, what's the matter? Are you sick?  
**Alice:** I'm not feeling well today! I have a bad headache, my nose is running and I'm coughing all the time.  
**Rick:** Oh, I feel bad for you!  
**Alice:** ATCHOO! Ah and I forgot to tell you that I am also sneezing!  
**Rick:** I won't bother you, go to a doctor again and get some rest!  
**Alice:** I will. Rick, can you do me a favor?  
**Rick:** Sure, how can I help you?  
**Alice:** Call the girls and tell them I can't go out with them tonight.  
**Rick:** Ok, I will. Get better soon. Call me later, ok! BYE!  
**Alice:** Thanks Rick, bye!



## 1 Write the health problems:



1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Complete the sentences with the correct illness:

**Flu – Headache – Nausea – Backache – Chickenpox – Cold – Fever**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the sensation of an urge to vomit. It can be psychological or physical in origin.
- It usually begins with a sore throat, but you usually don't get a fever with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ makes you feel very weak and tired for up to 1 or 2 weeks. You'll have muscle aches and periods of chills and sweats as fever comes and goes. You may also have a stuffy or runny nose, headache, and sore throat.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a temporary increase in your body temperature, often due to an illness. Having a \_\_\_\_\_ is a sign that something out of the ordinary is going on in your body.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is an intense sensation of pressure across your forehead or on the sides and back of your head.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a highly contagious infection. Red spots generally appear on the face, limbs, chest, and stomach. They tend to be small, red, and itchy.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a severe pain on the back of a person. It is usually accompanied by fever and follows a fall, blow to your back or other injury

3



Listening

Listen to some people describing how they feel and then number from 1 to 8.

\_\_\_\_\_ a cold

\_\_\_\_\_ a headache

\_\_\_\_\_ a sore foot

\_\_\_\_\_ a sore finger

\_\_\_\_\_ a toothache

\_\_\_\_\_ a fever

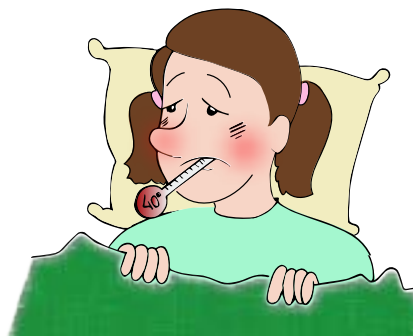
\_\_\_\_\_ a sore throat

\_\_\_\_\_ a backache

4

Put the sentences in order:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Hi, Greg. I'm not so good. I feel awful.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I have a terrible stomachache.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Sure I will. Thanks a lot for the advice Greg.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Well, why don't you take some antacids.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ What's wrong?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Bye Sophie. I hope you get better soon.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Hi, Sophie. What's up?



5

Ask your partner

How often do you ....	Often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never
1. get a headache				
2. get a toothache				
3. get a stomachache				
4. get a cold				
5. stay up late				
6. feel healthy and with lots of energy				
7. have high blood pressure				
8. throw up				
9. have insomnia				



## What Do You Know About the Common Cold?

Do you think getting cold can give you a cold? Is it bad to drink milk when you have a cold? Can chicken soup cure a cold?

Ranit Mishori is a family medicine doctor at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington. She says colds are more common in winter, but not because of low temperatures. The cold weather just means people stay inside more.

**RANIT MISHORI:** “People tend to congregate and be together and the way the common cold virus is transmitted from one person to another is through handshakes, through sneezing, or coughing on one another.”

Adults generally get two to three colds a year. Children are likely to catch four or five. Dr. Mishori says some people mistakenly believe they can become resistant to colds.

**RANIT MISHORI:** “There are about two hundred different viruses that cause the common cold. People think that once you get infected one time you develop immunity for the rest of your life. This is wrong.”

There is still no cure for the common cold. But Dr. Mishori says there are ways to feel better sooner.

**RANIT MISHORI:** “So if you get a cold and on day one and you start taking about two grams of vitamin C a day, there is evidence that it might shorten the number of days that you will be suffering with these symptoms.”

She says honey can also help.

**RANIT MISHORI:** “There is increased evidence that it helps shorten the duration of the common cold sometimes even by two to three days.”

Dr. Mishori says honey seems to be especially effective in children with colds. But the Agriculture Department says never to feed honey to babies less than one year old. It says even honey in prepared foods may contain substances that can make babies very sick.

Some people believe in treating a cold with chicken soup. Does it work?

**RANIT MISHORI:** “Chicken soup has anti-inflammatory properties, so it helps reduce the duration of the cold but also it helps clear the mucus.”

Mucus is the sticky substance that can make you cough and have trouble breathing during a cold.

Have you ever heard the old saying “feed a cold, starve a fever”? Dr. Mishori says this is not necessarily a good guideline to follow. She says if you have a cold but do not feel hungry, then don’t eat.

**RANIT MISHORI:** “But you have to drink a lot and you can drink water or you can drink tea -- anything that gets fluids into your body. That’s very important.”

But what about drinking milk during a cold? Some people think it only causes more mucus. Dr. Mishori says yes and no.

**RANIT MISHORI:** “Dairy products do not cause increased secretions, but they can thicken the secretions. So it’s possible that discomfort is somewhat more enhanced when you drink milk. But obviously, if you’re a baby and that’s all you drink, you should not stop giving babies milk.”

<http://www.manythings.org/voa/health/4072.html>

1 Read the sentences then write True or False:

1. According to the text colds are more common in winter due to the low temperatures.
2. "There are about two hundred different viruses that cause the common cold".
3. According to Dr. Mishori " People think that once you get infected one time you develop immunity for the rest of your life. That is right".
4. Some people believe in treating a cold with chicken soup really works.
5. Drinking lots of water or tea won't help you to cure the disease.

2 Let's talk :

1. How often do you get a cold?
2. What do you do when you get a cold?
3. Do you usually take some medicine without going to the doctor?
4. How often do you go to the doctor?
5. How do you take care of your health ?

### IMPERATIVES

We use imperatives to give commands and suggestions.

GO HOME.  
DO YOUR HOMEWORK.  
BRUSH YOUR TEETH.  
TAKE A SHOWER.  
THINK ABOUT IT.  
HAVE AN ASPIRIN.



3 Give the imperative form to these sentences

using the verbs: stop – go – take (2x) – be – get – do – drink

1. \_\_\_\_\_ me to the hospital, please. I'm not feeling well.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ careful when you drive. Your back is hurt.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ some exercises. It's important to your health.
4. If you get a cold, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water and \_\_\_\_\_ an aspirin.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ self-medicating.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ home and \_\_\_\_\_ some rest.

4 Ask your partner some advice, what should I do?

1. I'm broke this month.
2. I'm not happy with my job.
3. I need to lose some weight.
4. I don't remember where I parked my car.
5. I'm having insomnia.



**5** Give the imperative form to these sentences using the verbs below

<b>Lend</b>	<b>Give</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Call</b>	<b>Turn</b>
<b>Buy</b>	<b>Take</b>	<b>Do</b>	<b>Go</b>	<b>Be</b>

- \_\_\_\_\_ the door please.
- \_\_\_\_\_ on the light.
- \_\_\_\_\_ me a pencil.
- \_\_\_\_\_ an aspirin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ him in the morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper.
- Please, \_\_\_\_\_ this to Tom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ your homework.
- \_\_\_\_\_ careful.

Now change the sentences 1. 2. 4. 5. and 6. to the negative form.

**6** Look at these health problems. Then write some advice for them:  
Use the help box if necessary.

**Take some ... / See a ... / Why don't you / should**

- I have a stomachache \_\_\_\_\_
- I have a cold \_\_\_\_\_
- I have a toothache \_\_\_\_\_
- I have a backache \_\_\_\_\_
- I have muscle cramps \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm stressful \_\_\_\_\_

**7** Circle the best word:

- Hi, Julie. What's the matter with you?  
( ) That's interesting                      ( ) I feel awful. I have a headache.
- Hello Josh, how are you feeling today?  
( ) I'm terrible. I have an earache.                      ( ) I'm glad to hear that.
- I have a sore throat. Any suggestion?  
( ) Call an ambulance.                      ( ) Drink lots of liquids these days.
- I can't sleep at night. Any advice ?  
( ) Why don't you drink some coffee.                      ( ) Don't drink too much coffee.
- I'm very sick and I think I have the flu.  
( ) See a dentist                      ( ) Take some aspirin and rest .

Look at the pictures and answer the questions :

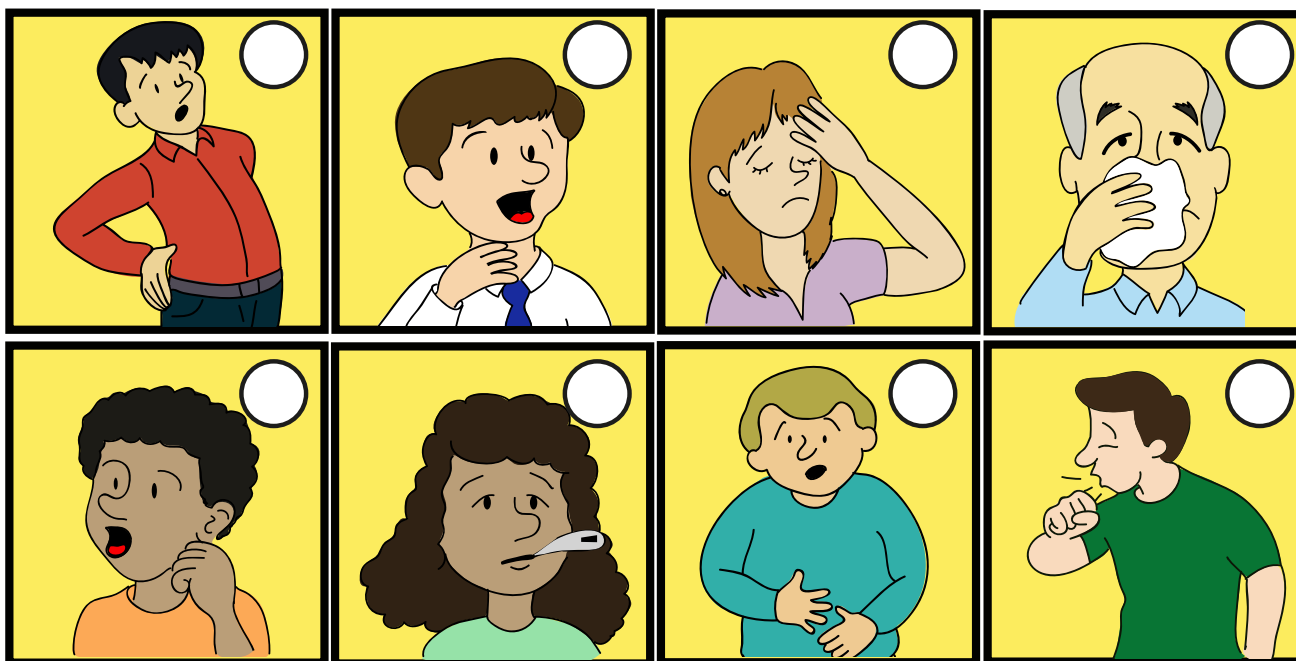
If someone looks ill, we can ask:  
 What's wrong?  
 What's the matter?  
 Are you OK?

My head hurts OR I have a headache.  
 My throat hurts OR I have a sore throat.

Hi Mark, **What's the matter?** You don't look well.

I don't feel well, I have a headache.

Match the correct word to the correct picture:



1. Headache

2. cough

3. stomachache

4. earache

5. backache

6. fever

7. cold

8. sore throat

**Follow the example and talk to a partner:**

a) What's the matter with him?

-He has a backache.

b) What should he do?

-He should take some pain killer.



# Test Yourself

**1** Complete the sentences below talking about the future.

1. I'm hungry. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) some food.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) next week with my family.
3. Do you need help? I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) that box for you.
4. The sky is dark, of course it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
5. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sunny tomorrow.
6. I don't have plans. Maybe I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) a little.
7. A: Don't tell anyone, please. B: Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you don't stop, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) your father.
9. The elections \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ (be) complicated.
10. If we don't have money, we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) this year.

**2** Give some advice for the people below:



a cough



an earache



a fever



the flu

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Choose the right alternative:

1. That Ferrari belongs to my uncle.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ Ferrari.

- a) Our      b) Their      c) His

2. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ seat?

- a) You      b) Yours      c) Your

3. No, that's not \_\_\_\_\_.

I'm sitting over there.

- a) My      b) Mine      c) Me

4. That laptop is not theirs, it's \_\_\_\_\_. We bought it yesterday.

- a) Our      b) Them      c) ours

5. \_\_\_\_\_ apartment is located downtown, so it's close to my work.

- a) We      b) Ours      c) Our

6. The baby was hungry and sleepy, so It had all \_\_\_\_\_ formula fed and fell asleep.

- a) Its      b) It's      c) It

# Songs

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Songs

# Fix You

Coldplay

## Complete with words or verbs in the present or future

When you \_\_\_\_\_ your best, but you \_\_\_\_\_ succeed  
When you \_\_\_\_\_ what you want, but not what you \_\_\_\_\_  
When you \_\_\_\_\_ so tired, but you can't \_\_\_\_\_  
Stuck in reverse

And the tears \_\_\_\_\_ streaming down your face  
When you \_\_\_\_\_ something you can't \_\_\_\_\_  
When you \_\_\_\_\_ someone, but it \_\_\_\_\_ to waste  
Could it be worse?

Lights \_\_\_\_\_ you home  
And ignite your \_\_\_\_\_  
And I \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_ you

And high up \_\_\_\_\_ or down \_\_\_\_\_  
When you're too in love to let it go  
But if you never \_\_\_\_\_, you'll never \_\_\_\_\_

Just what you're worth

Lights \_\_\_\_\_ you home  
And ignite your \_\_\_\_\_  
And I \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_ you

Tears stream \_\_\_\_\_ your face  
When you lose something you cannot replace  
Tears stream \_\_\_\_\_ your face  
And I

Tears stream \_\_\_\_\_ your face  
I promise you I \_\_\_\_\_ from my mistakes  
Tears \_\_\_\_\_ down your face  
And I

Lights \_\_\_\_\_ you home  
And ignite your \_\_\_\_\_  
And I \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_ you

# It will rain

**Bruno Mars**

( ) And there'll be no clear skies	( ) I'll never be your mother's favorite
( ) For you I'll try, I'll try, I'll try, I'll try	( ) 'Cause it would take a whole lot of medication
( ) If you walk away, everyday it will rain	( ) Goodbye (goodbye)
( ) I'll pick up these broken pieces 'til I'm bleeding	( ) If I lose you, baby
( ) And keep you from walkin' out the door	( ) My eyes will do the same
( ) Cause there'll be no sunlight	( ) Just like the clouds

## If you ever leave me, baby

### Leave some morphine at my door

1.  
To realize what we used to have  
We don't have it anymore  
There's no religion that could save me  
No matter how long my knees are on the floor  
So keep in mind all the sacrifices I'm makin'  
To keep you by my side
2.  
Cause there'll be no sunlight
3.  
And there'll be no clear skies  
If I lose you, baby  
Just like the clouds  
My eyes will do the same
4.  
Rain, a - a- ain
5.  
Your daddy can't even look me in the eye  
If I was in their shoes, I'd be doing the same  
thing Sayin' there goes my little girl  
Walkin' with that troublesome guy  
But they're just afraid of something they can't  
understand  
But little darlin' watch me change their minds
6.  
I'll pick up these broken pieces 'till I'm bleeding  
If that'll make it right
7.  
If I lose you, baby  
And there'll be no clear skies  
If I lose you, baby
8.  
My eyes will do the same  
If you walk away, everyday it will rain  
Rain, rain-a-a-ain  
Don't you say (don't you say)  
Goodbye (goodbye)  
Don't you say (don't you say)
- 9.
10.  
If that'll make it right  
Cause there'll be no sunlight  
If I lose you, baby
11.  
If I lose you, baby  
Just like the clouds
12.  
If you walk away, everyday it will rain  
Rain, rain-a-a-ain

# Like I'm gonna lose you

Meghan Trainor

## 1. Fill in the gaps

I found myself \_\_\_\_\_ In silver and gold  
Like a scene from a \_\_\_\_\_  
That every broken heart knows  
we were walking on \_\_\_\_\_  
And you pulled me close  
Split \_\_\_\_\_ and you disappeared and  
then I was all alone

I woke up in \_\_\_\_\_ With you by my \_\_\_\_\_  
A breath of \_\_\_\_\_ And I \_\_\_\_\_  
No, we're not promised \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Choose the right word

So I'm gonna **love** / **lose** you  
Like I'm gonna **lose** / **love** you  
I'm gonna **hold** / **told** you  
Like I'm saying goodbye  
Wherever we're standing  
I won't **take** / **make** you for granted 'cause  
we'll never **know** / **no** when  
When we'll **run** / **ran** out of time so  
I'm gonna **love** / **lose** you  
Like I'm gonna **lose** / **love** you  
I'm gonna love you like I'm gonna lose you

## 3. Order the sentences [John Legend:]

( ) The truth is you never know  
( ) Just a whisper of smoke  
( ) You could lose everything  
( ) In the blink of an eye  
( ) love with no regrets  
( ) I'll make the most of the minutes and  
( ) Any chance that I get  
( ) So, I'll kiss you longer, baby  
So let's take our time  
To say what we want  
Use what we got  
Before it's all gone  
No, we're not promised tomorrow

## 4. Choose the right word

So I'm gonna **love** / **lose** you  
Like I'm gonna **lose** / **love** you  
I'm gonna **hold** / **told** you  
Like I'm saying goodbye  
Wherever we're standing  
I won't **take** / **make** you for granted 'cause  
we'll never **know** / **no** when  
When we'll run out of time so  
I'm gonna **love/lose** you  
Like I'm gonna **lose** / **love** you  
I'm gonna love you like I'm gonna **lose** / **love** you

# Somewhere

**K's choice**

## Listen and complete

There's \_\_\_\_\_ about this day  
That feels a lot like yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_ looks the same  
The wall, the tv set  
The way I move around myself to be

\_\_\_\_\_ over there  
Where things just seem to grow  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ seems to know  
What they want from me

I never felt like I belonged  
To \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_  
Still I depend on you  
For every single thing  
I could be wrong about so much, but

\_\_\_\_\_ over there  
Where things just seem to grow  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ seems to know  
What they want from me

I'm too young to know I'm young  
I'm too selfish to be strong  
Am I too old  
To allow my adolescence to go on

There's \_\_\_\_\_ about this day  
That's not at all like yesterday  
I could be  
\_\_\_\_\_ over there

Where things just seem to grow  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ seems to know  
What they want from me

\_\_\_\_\_ over there  
Where things just seem to grow  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ seems to know  
What they want from me



# Somebody to love

Queen

## Listen and complete

Can \_\_\_\_\_ find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love?

Each morning I get up I die a little

Can barely stand on my feet (Take a look at yourself)

Take a look in the mirror and cry

Lord what you're doing to me

I have spent all my years in believing you

But I just can't get no relief Lord

\_\_\_\_\_ 4x

Can \_\_\_\_\_ find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love?

I work hard (he works hard) every day of my life

I work till I ache my bones

At the end (at the end of the day)

I take home my hard earned pay all on my own

I get down (down) on my knees (knees)

And I start to pray (praise the Lord)

Till the tears run down from my eyes

Lord \_\_\_\_\_ (please)

Can \_\_\_\_\_ find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love?

(He wants help)

Every day - I try and I try and I try

But \_\_\_\_\_ wants to put me down

They say I'm goin' crazy

They say I got a lot of water in my brain

Got no common sense

I got \_\_\_\_\_ left to believe

\_\_\_\_\_ 2X

Can \_\_\_\_\_ find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love?

(\_\_\_\_\_ find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love)

Got no feel I got no rhythm

I just keep losing my beat (you just keep losing and losing)

I'm OK I'm alright (he's alright, he's alright, yeah yeah)

I ain't gonna face no defeat

I just gotta get out of this prison cell

Some day I'm gonna be free Lord

Find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love 5X

\_\_\_\_\_ 5X

Find me \_\_\_\_\_ find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love

Can \_\_\_\_\_ find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love

Find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love 3X

Find me find me find me

Find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love

\_\_\_\_\_ to love

Find me \_\_\_\_\_ to love





# Thinking out loud

Ed Sheeran

## Listen and complete

When your \_\_\_\_\_ don't work like they used to before  
And I can't sweep you off of your \_\_\_\_\_  
Will your \_\_\_\_\_ still remember the taste of my love?  
Will your \_\_\_\_\_ still smile from your \_\_\_\_\_?

Darlin' I will be lovin' you  
Till we're seventy  
Baby my \_\_\_\_\_ could still fall as hard  
At twenty three

I'm thinkin' about how  
People fall in love in mysterious ways  
Maybe just the touch of a \_\_\_\_\_  
Me, I fall in love with you every single day  
I just wanna tell you I am

So honey now  
Take me into your lovin' \_\_\_\_\_  
Kiss me under the light of a thousand stars  
Place your \_\_\_\_\_ on my beating \_\_\_\_\_  
I'm thinking out loud  
Maybe we found love right where we are

When my \_\_\_\_\_'s all but gone and my memory fades  
And the crowds don't remember my name  
When my \_\_\_\_\_ don't play the strings the same way (hmm)  
I know you will still love me the same

Cause honey your soul could never grow old It's evergreen  
Baby your smile's forever in my mind and memory

That baby now (ooh)

I'm thinkin' about how  
People fall in love in mysterious ways, maybe it's all part of a plan  
I'll just keep on making the same mistakes, hoping that you'll understand

Maybe we found love right where we are  
Baby we found love right where we are  
And we found love right where we are

# Should I stay or should I go

The Clash

Listen to the song and put in order:

If you say that you are mine ( )  
So you got to let me know ( )  
Darling, you've got to let me know ( )  
Should I stay or should I go? ( )  
Should I stay or should I go? ( )  
I'll be here 'til the end of time ( )

You're happy when I'm on my knees ( )  
Should I stay or should I go? ( )  
So if you want me off your back ( )  
One day is fine, next is black ( )  
Well, come on and let me know ( )  
It's always tease, tease, tease ( )

Should I stay or should I go now? ( )  
Should I stay or should I go now? ( )  
And if I stay it will be double ( )  
If I go there will be trouble ( )  
So come on and let me know ( )



# Big girls don't cry

Fergie

## Listen and complete

The smell of your skin lingers on \_\_\_\_\_ now  
You're probably on \_\_\_\_\_ flight back to  
your hometown

I need some shelter of \_\_\_\_\_ own  
protection baby

Be with \_\_\_\_\_ in center, clarity, peace,  
serenity

I hope you know, I hope \_\_\_\_\_ know  
That this has nothing to do with you  
It's personal, myself and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ got some straightening out to do

And I'm gonna miss you  
like a child misses \_\_\_\_\_ blanket  
But I've gotta get a move on with my life  
It's time to be a big girl now  
And big girls don't cry  
Don't cry, don't cry, don't cry

The path that I'm walking, I must go alone  
I must take the baby steps til I'm full grown,  
full grown  
Fairy tales don't always have a happy ending do  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
And I foresee the dark ahead if I stay

\_\_\_\_\_ hope you know, \_\_\_\_\_  
hope you know

That this has nothing to do with you

It's personal, \_\_\_\_\_ and I

We got some straightening out to do

And I'm gonna miss \_\_\_\_\_ like a child  
misses their blanket

But I've gotta get a move on with \_\_\_\_\_ life

It's time to be a big girl now

And big girls don't cry

Like a little school mate in the school yard

We'll play jacks and uno cards

I'll be your best friend and you'll be \_\_\_\_\_

Valentine

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ can hold my hand if you want to

'cause I wanna hold \_\_\_\_\_ too

We'll be playmates and lovers

and share \_\_\_\_\_ secret worlds

But it's time for me to go home

It's getting late, dark outside

I need to be with myself in center, clarity, peace,  
serenity

Chorus again



Grammar

Vocabulary

# Infinitive: To x Ing

## Verbs followed by a gerund ING

Admit	Detest	Imagine	Resent
Advise	Dislike	Mind	Resist
Appreciate	Enjoy	Miss	Resume
Avoid	Escape	Permit	Risk
Can't help	Excuse	Postpone	Spend (time)
Complete	Finish	Practice	Suggest
Consider	Forbid	Quit	Tolerate
Delay	Get through	Recall	Waste (time)
Deny	Have	Report	

## Verbs followed by a preposition and a gerund ING

Admit to	Concentrate on	Feel like	Talk about
Approve of	Confess to	Forget about	Think about
Argue about	Depend on	Insist on	Worry about
Believe in	Disapprove of	Object to	Succeed in
Care about	Discourage from	Plan on	
Complain about	Dream about	Prevent from	

## Verbs followed by infinitive TO

Agree	Decide	Leave	Remember
Aim	Deserve	Like	Say
Appear	Detest	Long	Shoot
Arrange	Dislike	Love	Start
Ask	Expect	Mean	Stop
Attempt	Fail	Neglect	Strive
Be able	Forget	Offer	Swear
Beg	Get	Ought	Threaten
Begin	Happen	Plan	Try
Care	Have	Prefer	Use
Choose	Hesitate	Prepare	Wait
Condescend	Hope	Proceed	Want
Consent	Hurry	Promise	Wish
Continue	Intend	Propose	
Dare	Leap	Refuse	

## Verbs followed by an object and an infinitive TO

Advise	Dare	Lead	Prepare
Allow	Direct	Leave	Promise
Ask	Encourage	Let	Remind
Beg	Expect	Like	Require
Bring	Forbid	Love	Send
Build	Force	Motivate	Teach
Buy	Have	Order	Tell
Challenge	Hire	Pay	Urge
Choose	Instruct	Permit	Want
Command	Invite	Persuade	Warn

# TO x ING

## The gerund:

- after prepositions / adverbial participles:

Give up; put off; carry on; keep on, etc.

Ex.: He gave up smoking.

They kept on having the same argument.

- after certain verbs:

admit; avoid; consider; delay; deny; detest;

dislike; enjoy; excuse; fancy; finish;

imagine; involve; justify; mention; mind;

postpone; practice; resent; risk; save; suggest;

tolerate.

Ex.: I avoided making the same mistakes again.

They've risked losing everything.

- after certain expressions:

can't face; can't help; can't resist; can't stand;

be worth (while), no..., it's no use / no good/ use-  
less;

there's no ...

Ex.: I can't help laughing at silly jokes.

It's useless crying over spilled milk.

## The infinitive - TO:

- after certain expressions:

can/could afford; be about; be supposed; used  
(habit in the past).

Ex.: He can't afford to buy a brand new car at the  
moment.

We are supposed to be happy.

- after certain verbs: tell; order; invite, etc + (pro)  
noun.

Ex.: She invited me to her party.

- after verbs followed by to-inf. with or without a  
preceding (pro)noun:

ask; beg; choose; desire; expect; help; request;

want; wish; agree; aim; appear; arrange; attempt;  
can't afford; can't wait; claim; decide; demand;  
fail; guarantee; happen; hope; manage; offer; plan;  
prepare; pretend; promise; prove; refuse; seem;  
tend; threaten; turn out; undertake; would like/  
love/prefer/hate.

Ex.: She offered to pay the bill.

They decided to move on with their lives.

I pretended not to be listening.

- to indicate purpose = in order to

Ex.: She sold her Iphone in order to help the poor.

## Both gerund or to infinitive:

- hate, like, love, prefer (+ gerund = in general) or  
(+ to-inf. in specific situations)

Ex.: She hates watching movies.

I love singing.

She hates to watch movies when she's alone.

I love to sing in karaoke.

- forget, remember, regret (+ ger.: the previous  
action) or (+ to-inf. : the second action)

Ex.: I forgot locking the car door.

I'll always remember spending the holiday seasons  
in my granny's house.

I regret to inform you that your visa was denied.

I forgot to tell him the news.

- try + gerund = experiment.

Ex.: Why don't you try asking him for a raise.

# Wh Questions



<b>WHAT? (For things in general)</b>	<b>What is this? / What would you like for dessert?</b>
<b>WHERE? (Place)</b>	<b>Where is the party? – It's in our house.</b>
<b>WHEN? (Time)</b>	<b>When do you have English classes? – On Mondays.</b>
<b>WHO? (People) *subject and object</b>	<b>Who is that boy? – He's my cousin. Who did you talk to yesterday? – I talked to my teacher.</b>
<b>WHICH? (Preference/choice)</b>	<b>Which color do you prefer? Blue or pink? – I prefer blue.</b>
<b>WHOSE? (Possession)</b>	<b>Whose bag is this? – It's mine.</b>
<b>WHY? (Reason)</b>	<b>Why do you study English. – Because I want to get a good job.</b>
<b>HOW? (Manner)</b>	<b>How do you come to school? – I come to school on foot.</b>
<b>HOW OFTEN? (Frequency)</b>	<b>How often do you have English classes? – Once a week.</b>
<b>HOW MANY (Quantity – countable)</b>	<b>How many students are there in your class? – There are fifty students.</b>
<b>HOW MUCH? (Quantity – uncountable)</b>	<b>How much water do you drink a day? – I drink much water.</b>



# Zero Conditional

We can make a zero conditional sentence with two **present simple** verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):

• If water reaches a hundred degrees, it boils

• If + present simple, .... present simple.

This conditional is used when the result will always happen. **So, if water reaches a hundred degrees, it boils. It's a fact.** I'm talking in general, not about one particular situation.

The result of the 'if clause' is always the main clause.

The 'if' in this conditional can usually be replaced by 'when' without changing the meaning. **For example:**

*If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils. (It is always true, there can't be a different result sometimes).*

If I **eat** peanuts, I **am** sick. (This is true only for me, maybe, not for everyone, but it's still true that I'm sick every time I eat peanuts)

Here are some more examples:

- If people eat too much, they get fat.
- If you touch a fire, you get burned.
- People die if they don't eat.
- You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.
- Snakes bite if they are scared
- If babies are hungry, they cry

# First Conditional

The first conditional has the **present simple** after 'if', then the **future simple** in the other clause:

if + present simple, ... will + infinitive

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

- If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.
- If I **study** today, I **ll go** to the party tonight.
- If I **have** enough money, I **ll buy** some new shoes.
- She **ll be** late if the train **is** delayed.
- She **ll miss** the bus if she **doesn't leave** soon.
- If I **see** her, I **ll tell** her.

## Zero Conditional vs. First Conditional

### Zero Conditional

Situations that are always true if something happens.

If (present simple clause),  
(present simple clause)

#### Example:

1. If I **am** late, my father **takes** me to school.
2. If you **heat** water to 100 degrees Celsius, it **boils**.

**Note:** For the zero conditional, we can use **'when'** instead of **'if'**.

### First Conditional

Often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real - or possible - situations.

If (present simple clause),  
(will + V1)

#### Example:

1. If it **rains**, we **will stay** at home.
2. Peter **will buy** a new car if he **gets** his raise.

**Note:** You can also use **'can'** or **'may'** instead of **will**.

# Future Tenses

There are several different ways in English that you can talk about the future:

- Predictions / statements of fact; Promises / resolutions; Refuses
- Intentions / plans / decisions made
- Arrangements
- Scheduled events

## Predictions / statements of fact / Promises / Resolutions / Refuses

The auxiliary verb will is used in making predictions or simple statements of fact about the future.

- The sun will rise at 6.30 tomorrow.
- Lunch break today will be 10 minutes longer than usual.
- In the year 2050 all students will have their own computers in school.
- Do you think she will come soon?
- I know my parents won't let me go to the party.
- Will it snow for Christmas?
- I know she's sick, but will she be back in school tomorrow?
- I promise I will study more this year.
- I won't do what he told me to do.

### Future Simple

+

\_\_\_\_\_ Will + V<sub>1</sub> ...

Eg: I will swim tomorrow.

-

\_\_\_\_\_ Will + not + V<sub>1</sub> ...

Eg: I will not swim tomorrow.

?

Will \_\_\_\_\_ V<sub>1</sub> ?

Eg: Will I swim tomorrow?

Tomorrow  
In an hour  
Next month  
Next year  
Next week  
In 2056  
The day after tomorrow

## INTENTIONS

The auxiliary verb 'to be' + going to is used in talking about intentions.

(An intention is a plan for the future that you have already thought about.)

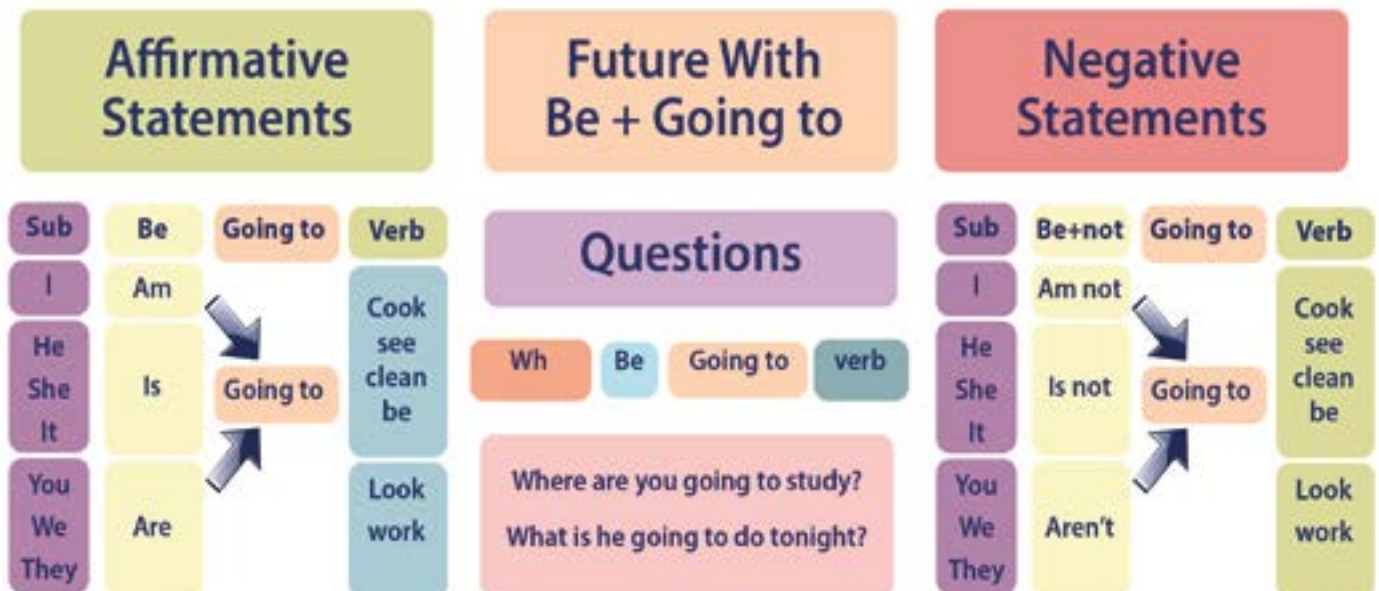
- We're going to buy a new car next month.
- I'm going to work in a bank when I leave school.
- In the new year I'm going to stop eating so much junk.
- He's not going to go to the dance. He's got too much work.
- I'm not going to watch TV until my science project is finished.
- Are you going to play basketball after school?
- What are you going to have for lunch today?

**Note:** going to is often used in the past tense to talk about an unfulfilled intention.

Examples: I was going to study for my grammar test, but I had no time.

He was going to call you, but he couldn't find his mobile phone.

My grandmother was going to visit us, but she fell and broke her arm.



# Present Continuous Tense

## Subject + Be (am/is/are) + Verb-ING



## ARRANGEMENTS

The present continuous tense is used in talking about arrangements. (An arrangement is a plan for the future that you have already thought about and discussed with someone else.)

- I'm meeting my mother at the airport tomorrow.
- Our grandparents are visiting us this Christmas.
- Sorry, I can't stay after school today; I'm playing tennis with Jun-Sik.
- My sister's going to the dentist tomorrow.
- I'm not returning home for the holidays, so I can come to your party after all!
- Are you doing anything on Sunday morning?

## SCHEDULED EVENTS

The present simple tense is usually used to refer to future events that are scheduled (and outside of our control).

- Hurry up! The train departs in 10 minutes.
- I leave Frankfurt at 5 o'clock in the morning and arrive in New York at midnight the next day.
- She has an appointment with the headmaster after school today.
- There's no need to hurry. The train doesn't leave for another 30 minutes.
- When does the meeting begin?

# Present Continuous Spelling Rules

## NO CHANGE

### Most verbs ending in “y” add ING

buy + ing = buying

**enjoy + ing = enjoying**

play + ing = saying

**say + ing = saying**

try + ing = trying

**stay - staying**

### Most verbs add “ing”

eat - eating

**speak - speaking**

cook - cooking

**start - starting**

do - doing

**fix - fixing**

talk + ing = talking

**sing + ing = singing**

## CHANGE

### Verbs ending in “e” drop the final “e”

hope - hoping

**ride - riding**

make - making

**write - writing**

believe - believing

**drive - driving**

dance - dancing

### Verbs ending with - ie

#### Change the - ie to - y and add - ING

die - dying

**tie - tying**

lie - lying

## DOUBLE LETTERS

### Verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant

For one syllable verbs

#### Double the consonant and add - ING

jog - jogging

**sit - sitting**

run - running

**stop - stopping**

swim - swimming

### If the 2nd syllable is stressed, double the consonant and add ING

admit - admitting

prefer - preferring

begin - beginning

# Present Tenses With Future Meaning

## Present Continuous Tense (For Plans or Arrangements)

Are you doing anything on the weekend?

- They're having a party at Christmas.
- My parents are coming to see us next week.

## Simple Present Tense (For Scheduled Events)

The bus goes at half past 5 p.m.

- When does the concert begin?
- The plane leaves at 10:30 in the evening.

Stative Verbs are NOT used in Continuous Tenses

Feelings	Thoughts, opinions	Senses	Possession	Measure, cost, others
Like	Know	Feel	Belong	Cost
Dislike	Think	Hear	Own	Measure
Love	Understand	See	Have	Weigh
Hate	Believe	Smell		Owe
Prefer	Guess	Sound		Seem
Want	Mean	Taste		Appear
Need	Suppose	Touch		Consist
Mind	Doubt			
Care	Realize			
	Remember			
	Forget			
	Agree			

- But some of them can sometimes be “Dynamic/ action” verbs and go in a Continuous Tense:
- She's having a great time in London. X She has a dog.
- She's tasting the soup right now. X The soup tastes good.
- I'm feeling sick. X I feel fine.

# Indefinite Pronouns

	People	Things	Places
Some-	Someone Somebody	Something	Somewhere
Any-	Anyone Anybody	Anything	Anywhere
No-	No one Nobody	Nothing	Nowhere
Every-	Everyone Everybody	Everything	Everywhere

we use: **something** / **anything**  
**somebody** / **anybody**  
**somewhere** / **anywhere**

In the same way as (**some/any**): I can't see **anybody** coming.  
He lives **somewhere** near here.

## EXCEPTION!

Use "**some**" in questions when offering or requesting: Would you like **some** bread?  
Could I have **some** water?

Use "**any**" in positive sentences when the real sense is negative: I refused to give him **any** money.  
means ( I didn't give him **any** money).



# Giving advice

## WE CAN USE IMPERATIVES TO:

### GIVE ORDERS

- Come here at once!
- Take that gum out of your mouth!

### GIVE INSTRUCTIONS

- Take one pill every 12 hours.
- Open your books on page 33.

### ON SIGNS

- Push
- Pull
- Give way
- Stay on your right

### GIVE WARNINGS

- Don't sit on the bench! It's wet paint.
- Don't smoke! It's bad for your health.

### MAKE AN INVITATION

- Have some tea. It's still hot.
- Come in and sit down. We are having tea

### GIVE ADVICE

- Go home and get some sleep. You look exhausted.
- Drink lots of water and get some rest.



### USE SHOULD

#### For giving advice.

- You should speak to him about it.
- You should see a doctor.
- You should ask a lawyer.

#### To give an opinion or a recommendation.

- We should invest more in China.
- They should do something about this terrible train service.
- He should resign.

#### To express a personal opinion often introduced by 'I think'.

- I think they should replace him.
- I don't think they should keep the contract.
- Do you think I should tell her?

# Pronouns

Subject	Object	Reflexive	Adjective	Possessive
I	Me	Myself	My	Mine
You	You	Yourself	Your	Yours
He	Him	Himself	His	His
She	Her	Herself	Her	Hers
It	It	Itself	Its	Its
We	Us	Ourselves	Our	Ours
You	You	Yourselves	Yours	Yours
They	Them	Themselves	Their	Theirs

## SUBJECT PRONOUN X OBJECT PRONOUN

### SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns are those pronouns that perform the action in a sentence.

They are **I, you, he, she, we, they,** and **who**. Any noun performing the main action in the sentence, like these pronouns, is a subject and is categorized as subjective case. English grammar requires that the subject come before the verb in a sentence (except in questions).

S.V.O (Subject. Verb. Object)

**I** make cookies every Sunday for my co-workers.

**He** does the dishes every night.      **They** help each other to improve.

## OBJECT PRONOUNS

Object pronouns are those pronouns that receive the action in a sentence. They are **me, you, him, her, us, them,** and **whom**. Any noun receiving an action in the sentence, like these pronouns, is an object and is categorized as objective case.\* An object pronoun can also be used after prepositions, i.e. “I will go with him.” With few exceptions, English grammar requires that objects follow the verb in a sentence. S.V.O (Subject. Verb. Object)

I give **them** cookies every week.

We invited **him** to the party.

I talk to **her** every day.

They like **us**.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUN X POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

A possessive **pronoun** is used **instead of** a noun:

Julie’s car is red. **Mine** is blue. (Mine = my car)

A **possessive adjective** is usually used to **describe** a noun, and it comes **before** it, like other adjectives:

**My** car is bigger than **her** car.

\* A possessive adjective comes before a noun to describe it, a possessive pronoun substitute the noun.

**My car** is brand new. **Hers** is very old. (hers = her car)

**Their house** is big. **Ours** is small (ours = our house)

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

English doesn't really have reflexive verbs the way that many other languages do. However, when the same person is the subject and object of the verb we usually use a **reflexive pronoun**.

*I cut **myself** shaving this morning.*

The subject – I – is also the object of the sentence – so we use the reflexive pronoun, *myself*.

*Why don't you buy **yourself** a new car? This one's really unreliable.*

*He looked at **himself** in the mirror.*

*She taught **herself** Italian using a book.*

*The washing machine switches **itself** off when it's finished.*

*We kept **ourselves** warm around the fire.*

*Tell me all about **yourselves**.*

*Hedgehogs protect **themselves** from predators by rolling into a ball.*

**'Enjoy'** is often used with a reflexive pronoun.

*Did you enjoy **yourself** at the party?*

*From their postcard it sounds as if they're really enjoying **themselves**.*

**'By yourself'** means 'alone'

*He lives **by himself** in a cottage by the sea.*

*I'm rather anti-social. I love being **by myself**.*

**Reflexive pronouns** can also be used with nouns to mean 'Me (or you/him/her etc) and nobody else'

*Did you do this homework **yourself** or did you get help?*

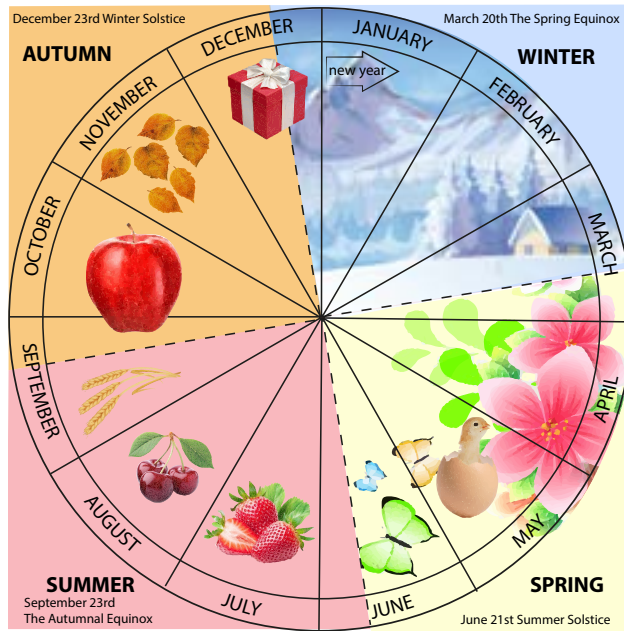
*Did you talk to the manageress **herself** or just to one of her assistants?*

There is an important difference between **reflexive pronouns** and reciprocal pronouns

*They looked at **themselves** in the mirror.* This is reflexive.

*They looked **at each other** lovingly.* This is reciprocal. He looked at her and she looked at him.

# Seasons



Spring

Summer



Autumn

Winter



# The Weather

## English Vocabulary



### RAIN

drizzle  
showers  
rain  
downpour  
flood



### CLOUDS

cloudy  
gloomy  
foggy  
overcast  
clear



### COLD

hail  
sleet  
snow  
snowflake  
blizzard



### WIND

breeze  
blustery  
windy  
gale  
hurricane

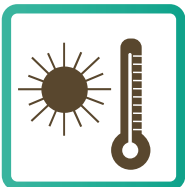


### TEMPERATURE

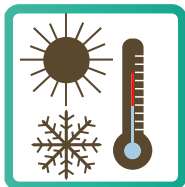
hot  
warm  
cool  
cold  
freezing



forecast  
drought  
lightning  
thunder  
rainbow



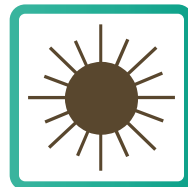
Hot



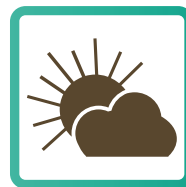
Warm



Cold



Sunny



Partly



Overcast



Rain



Snow



Hailstone



Thunder



Rain and snow



Thunder storm



Frost



Freeze



Dew



Fog



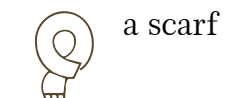
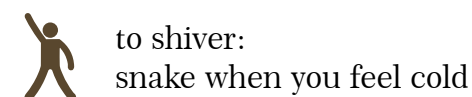
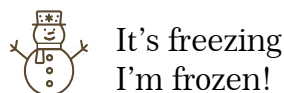
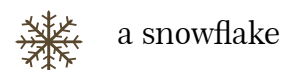
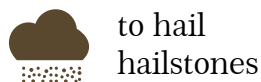
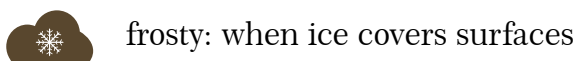
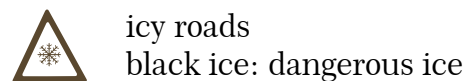
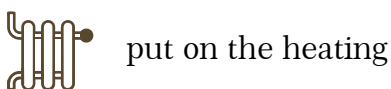
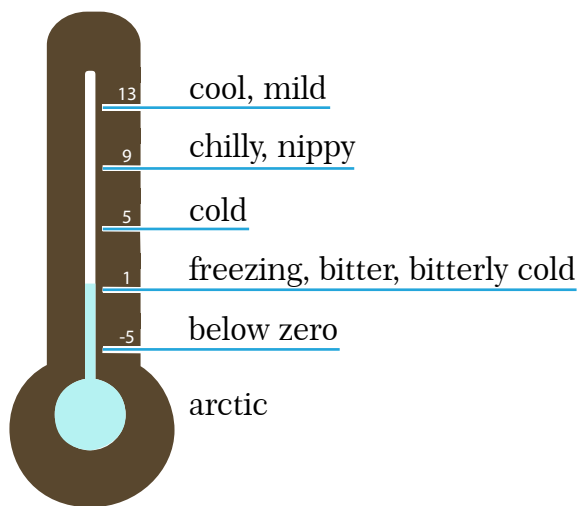
Wind



Strong wind

(flash of) lightning	relâmpago
blizzard	nevasca
blustery	tempestuoso
chilly	frio
clear	claro/limpo
cloud	nuvem
cloudy	nublado
cold	frio
cool	frio/fresco
downpour	enxurrada
drizzle	garoa
drought	estiagem
dry	seco
dry season	estação da seca
flood	alagamento
fog	neblina/nevoeiro
foggy	enevado
foggy	encoberto
freeze	congelado
frost	geada
frosty	gelado
gale	ventania
gloomy	sombrio
hail	granizo
heat	aquecimento
hot	quente
hurricane	furacão
ice	gelo
icy	gelado
maximum temperature	temperatura máxima
minimum temperature	temperatura mínima
mist	névoa
misty	nebuloso
overcast	nublado
rain	chuva
rainbow	arco-íris
rainy	chuvoso
rainy season	estação das chuvas

Shower	chuva
sleet	granizo
snow	neve
snowflake	flocos de neve
snowy	nevoso
storm	tempestade
stormy	tempestuoso
sun	sol
sunny	ensolarado
thaw	degelar
thunder	trovão
thunderstorm	tempestade
tornado, twister	tornado
warm	agradável
weather forecast/report	previsão do tempo
wet	molhado
wind	vento
windy	ventania





# Air Traveling



- **travel agency** - agência de viagem
- **flight reservation** - reserve de vôo
- **hotel reservation** - reserva de hotel
- **visa** - visto de entrada
- **air ticket** - passagem aérea
- **airplane ticket** - passagem aérea
- **flight ticket** - passagem aérea
- **one-way ticket** - passagem só de ida
- **round-trip ticket** - passagem de ida e volta
- **airport** - aeroporto
- **airline** - companhia aérea
- **departure** - partida
- **arrival** - chegada
- **rest room** - banheiro, tolete
- **airline counter** - balcão da linha aérea
- **check in (a flight, a hotel)** - despachar a bagagem e receber o cartão de embarque; registrar-se em um hotel
- **check out (hotel)** - fechar as contas
- **baggage** - bagagem
- **luggage** - bagagem
- **suitcase** - mala
- **briefcase** - maleta de mão
- **hand baggage** - bagagem de mão
- **carry-on bag** - bagagem de mão
- **boarding pass** - cartão de embarque
- **baggage ticket** - ticket da bagagem
- **lost baggage** - bagagem extraviada
- **gate** - portão
- **disembarkation Card** - cartão de desembarque, documento exigido por alguns países e distribuído no avião
- **arrival/Departure Record** - documento de registro de chegada e partida, semelhante ao anterior e também normalmente distribuído no avião
- **customs Declaration** - documento de declaração à alfândega
- **accompanied Baggage Declaration** - documento de declaração à alfândega semelhante ao anterior
- **immigration control** - controle de imigração
- **immigration officer** - fiscal de imigração
- **baggage claim area** - área de recebimento de bagagem
- **conveyor** - esteira transportadora da bagagem
- **customs** - alfândega
- **go through customs** - passar pela alfândega
- **customs officer** - fiscal alfandegário, oficial da receita federal
- **lockers (available at hotels, airports, train stations and bus terminals)** - armários de chavear para guardar malas temporariamente
- **airport limousine** - microônibus que faz transporte entre aeroporto e hotéis
- **shuttle bus** - ônibus que circula entre diferentes terminais nos grandes aeroportos

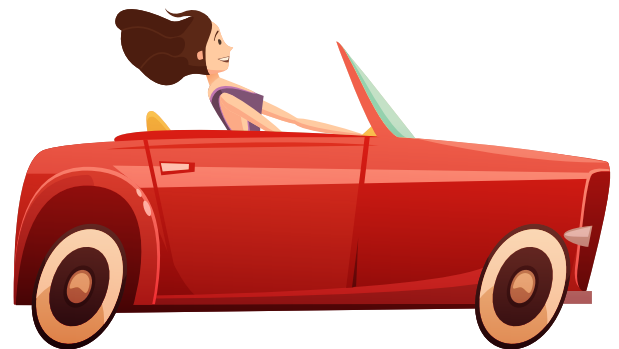
# Staying in a hotel

- **daily rate** - diária
- **porter** - carregador de bagagem, porteiro
- **chambermaid** - camareira
- **tip** - gorjeta
- **lobby** - saguão de entrada
- **front desk** - recepção
- **voucher** - comprovante de reserva e pagamento da estadia
- **guest** - hóspede
- **single room** - quarto de solteiro
- **double room** - quarto de casal
- **credit card** - cartão de crédito
- **safe-deposit box** - cofre
- **extra charge** - custo adicional
- **key** - chave
- **key card** - chave de cartão
- **local call** - chamada telefônica local
- **long-distance call** - chamada longa-distância
- **international phone call** - ligação internacional
- **collect call** - ligação a cobrar
- **room service** - serviço de quarto
- **minibar** - frigobar
- **vending machine** - máquinas de vender bebidas, etc.
- **swimming pool** - piscina
- **city tour** - passeio turístico pela cidade
- **city map** - mapa da cidade
- **mall** - shopping, centro comercial
- **youth hostel** - albergue da juventude (excelentes na Europa)
- **tourist office** - departamento de atendimento ao turista

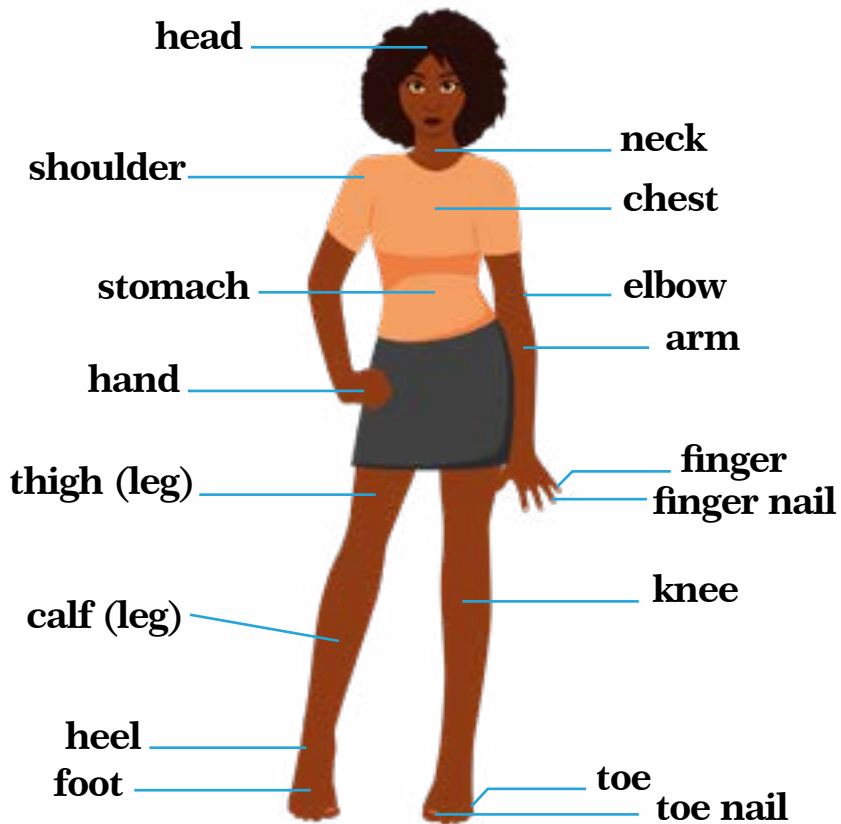
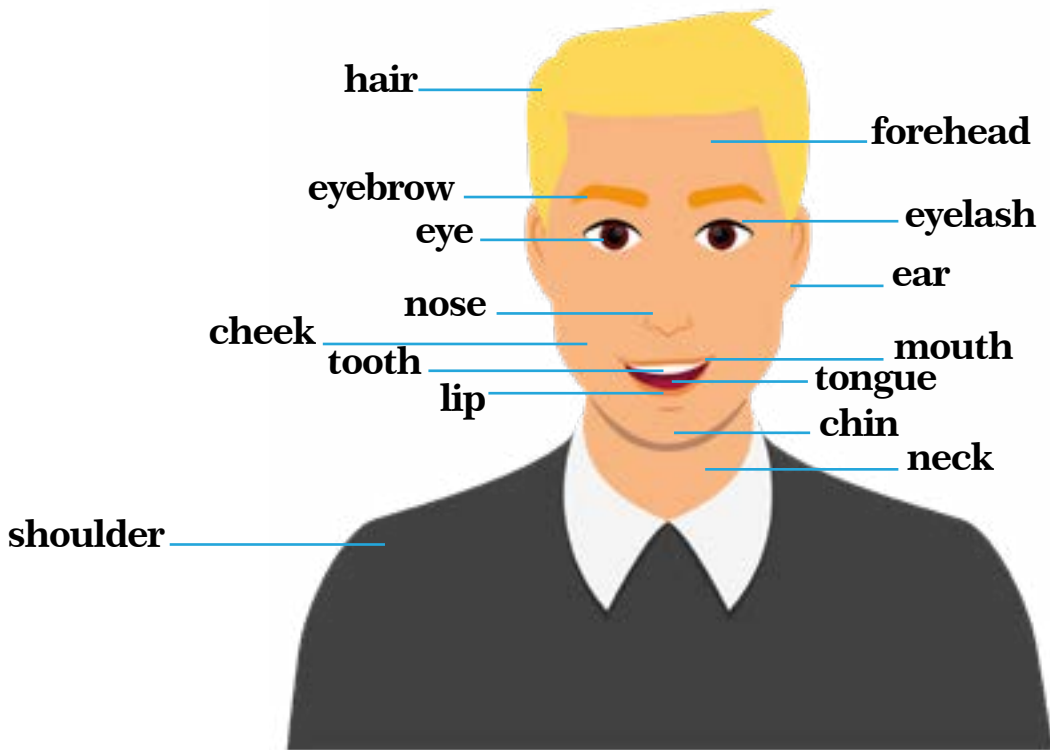


# Driving

- **driver's license or driving license** - carteira de motorista
- **rental car** - carro de aluguel
- **rent-a-car agency** - locadora
- **mileage** - milhagem, quilometragem
- **unlimited mileage** - quilometragem ilimitada
- **insurance** - seguro
- **deductible** - franquia
- **road map** - mapa rodoviário
- **power steering** - direção hidráulica
- **air conditioning** - ar condicionado
- **cruise control** - sistema automático de aceleração que mantém a velocidade constante em estrada
- **parking lot** - pátio de estacionamento
- **traffic light** – sinaleira / farol
- **red light** - sinal fechado
- **traffic violation** - infração de trânsito
- **X-ing** - faixa de segurança
- **gas station** - posto de gasolina (EUA)
- **petrol station** - posto de gasolina (Inglaterra)
- **fill it up, please** - encha o tanque, por favor
- **regular** - gasolina comum
- **flat tire** - pneu furado
- **spare tire** - estepe
- **repair shop** - oficina mecânica
- **paved road** - estrada pavimentada
- **unpaved road or dirt road** - estrada de terra
- **highway, freeway, speedway** - auto-estrada
- **interstate** - rodovias federais tipo auto-estrada que ligam as principais cidades norte-americanas
- **intersection** - trevo
- **don't litter** - não polua
- **no parking** - estacionamento proibido
- **speed limit** - limite de velocidade
- **toll** - pedágio
- **left turn** - curva à esquerda
- **right turn** - curva à direita
- **one-way street** - rua de mão única
- **wrong way** - contramão
- **detour** - desvio
- **U-turn** - retorno
- **road shoulder** - acostamento
- **rest area** - área de descanso (nas highways)



# Body



Ankle	Tornozelo
Arm	Braço
Stomach	Estômago
Back	Costas
Belly	Barriga
Bottom, bum	Nádegas
Brain	Cérebro
Breast	Peito/mama
Calf	Panturrilha
Cheek	Bochecha
Chest	Peito/tórax
Chin	Queixo
Ear	Ouvido
Earlobe	Orelha
Elbow	Cotovelo
Eye	Olho
Eyebrow	Sobrancelhas
Eyelash	Cílios
Face	Rosto
Finger	Dedo da mão
Foot (plural: feet)	Pé
Forearm	Antebraço
Forehead	Testa
Gum	Gengiva
Hair	Cabelo
Hand	Mão

Heart	Coração
Heel	Calcanhar
Hip	Quadril
Jaw	Maxilar
Kidney	Rim
Knee	Joelhos
Leg	Perna
Lips	Lábios
Liver	Fígado
Lower leg	Canela
Lung	Pulmão
Mouth	Boca
Nail	Unha
Neck	Pescoço
Nose	Nariz
Nostril	Narina
Shoulder	Ombros
Thigh	Coxa
Thumb	Dedão
Toe	Dedo do pé
Tongue	Língua
Tooth (plural: teeth)	Dente
Upper arm	Braço (parte de cima)
Waist	Cintura
Wrist	Pulso

# Health Problems

What's wrong? What's the matter?

I have...



**asthma**



**a backache**



**a broken leg**



**a cold**



**a cough**



**an earache**



**a fever**



**the flu**



**a headache**



**a heartburn**



**(the) measles**



**a rash**



**a sore throat**



**a stomachache (US)**

**a stomach ache (Brit)**

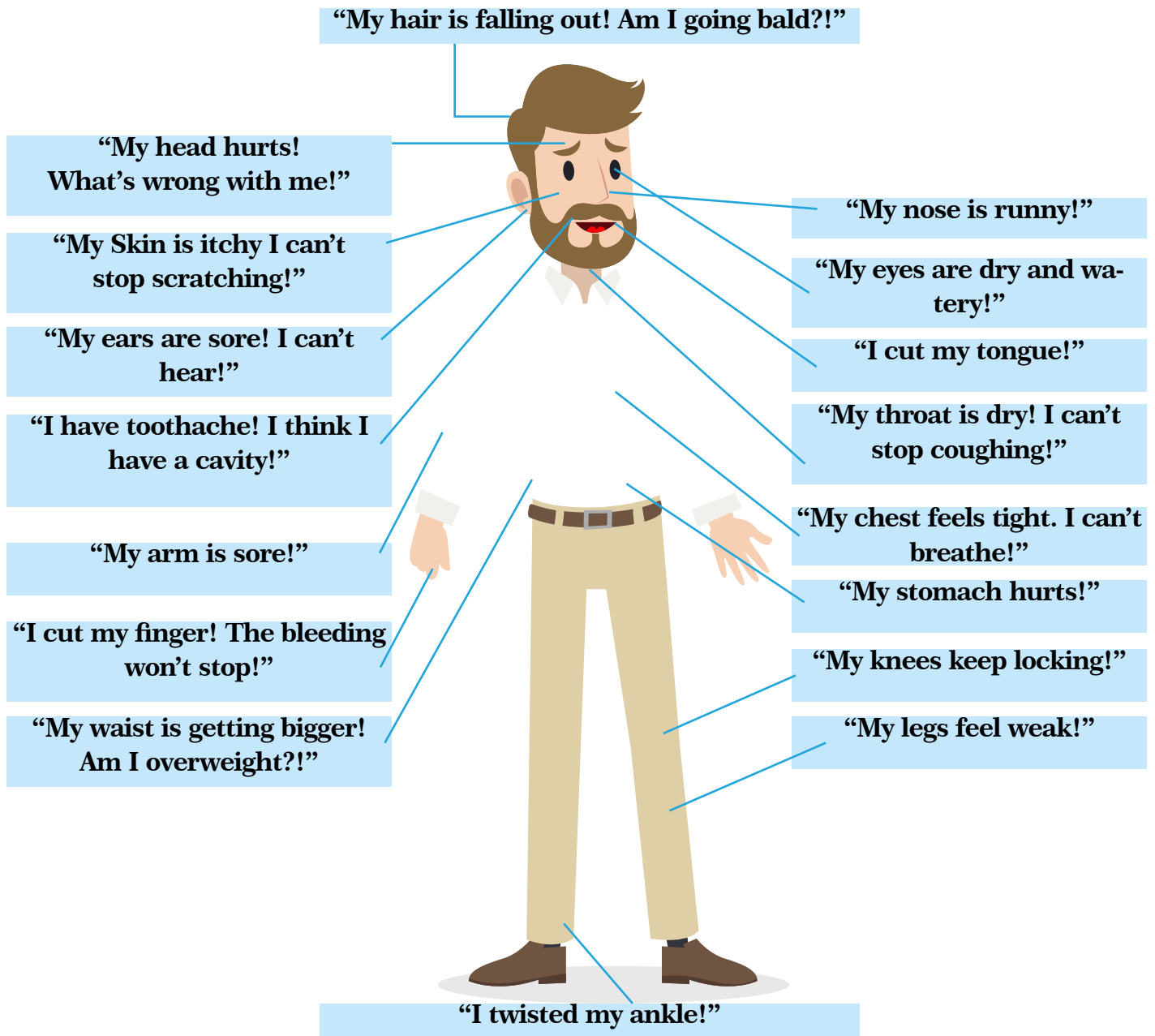


**sunburn**



**toothache**

# Health Problems



Sick	Enjoado/doente
Faint	Desmaio
Cough	Tosse
Sneeze	Espirro
Runny nose	Nariz escorrendo
Diarrehea	Diarréia
Lose tooth	Perda de dente
Sunburn	Queimadura de sol
Medicine/remedy	Medicação
Thermometer	Termômetro
Shot	Injeção
Fever	Febre
Hay fever	Febre dos fenos
Bump	Galo/pancada
Scratch	Ferida
Bruise	Hematoma
Headache	Dor de cabeça
Stomachache	Dor de estômago
Sore throat	Dor de garganta

Toothache	Dor de dente
Backache	Dor nas costas
Broken leg/arm/ finger	Perna/braço/dedo quebrado
Earache	Dor de ouvido
I.v. (Intravenous)	Soro (Intravenoso)
Bloody nose	Nariz sangrando
Cut	Corte
Bandage	Atadura
Muscle cramps	Cãibra
Itch	Coceira
Chickenpox	Catapora
Measles	Sarampo
Migraine	Enxaqueca
Ill	Doente
Flu (influenza virus)	Gripe
Cold	Resfriado
Ingrown toenails	Unhas encravadas
Allergy	Alergia



# Body Idioms

<p><b>1. Butterflies in One's Stomach</b></p>	<p>People who get butterflies in their stomach are nervous, worried, or uneasy.</p>	<p>He got butterflies in his stomach soon before he popped the big question to his long time girlfriend</p>
<p><b>2. One's Flesh and Blood</b></p>	<p>One's flesh and blood can refer to a person's close family member.</p>	<p>Chelsea is my flesh and blood so I take care of her very well.</p>
<p><b>3. Save Someone's Neck/Skin</b></p>	<p>The idiomatic expression save someone's neck/skin means to rescue a person from sure embarrassment or trouble.</p>	<p>The CEO saved his employee's neck by taking responsibility for the latter's failed project</p>
<p><b>4. Give Someone the Cold Shoulder AND Get the Cold Shoulder from Someone</b></p>	<p>To give someone the cold shoulder means to pay no attention to a person. To get the cold shoulder from someone means to be disregarded or overlooked by another person.</p>	<p>The boss gave her subordinates the cold shoulder after their department project failed. Soon after getting the cold shoulder from their boss, the subordinates submitted their resignation letters.</p>
<p><b>5. Carry the Weight of the World on One's Shoulders</b></p>	<p>A person who carries the weight of the world on his/her shoulders seems to be overwhelmed with worries.</p>	<p>He looked aged and gloomy, as if he was carrying the weight of the world on his shoulders. It turned out that he was dealing with serious health problems.</p>

# Weather Idioms

<b>1. Calm before the storm</b>	the quiet, peaceful period before a moment of great activity or mayhem.	The in-laws were about to arrive with their kids so she sat on the sofa with a cup of coffee enjoying the calm before the storm.
<b>2. Chase rainbows</b>	when someone tries to do something that they will not achieve	I think she's chasing rainbows if she thinks she can get into Oxford with her bad grades.
<b>3. Come rain or shine</b>	you can depend on someone to be there no matter what or whatever the weather.	I'll be there to help you move house come rain or shine
<b>4. Steal my thunder</b>	when someone takes attention away from someone else.	Don't wear that dress to the wedding; the bride won't like it because you'll be stealing her thunder.
<b>5. Every cloud has a silver lining</b>	There is always something positive to come out of an unpleasant or difficult situation.	I got laid off from work yesterday, but every cloud has a silver lining and now I can spend more time writing my book.



